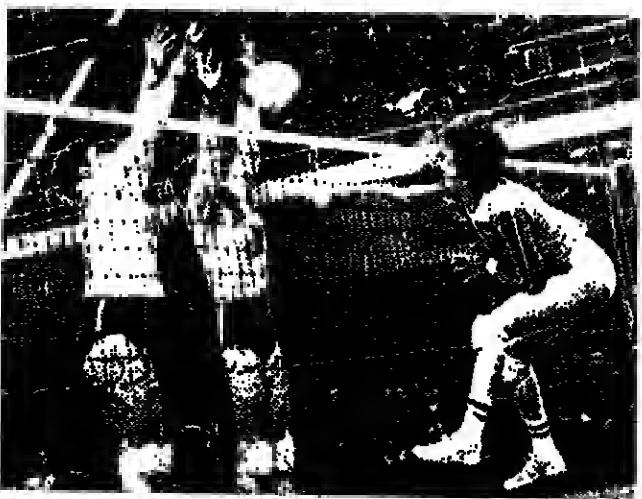


The Central Army Club have won their return game against Weiswester Dynamo, GDR, 7-0, in Moscow's Loshki Palace of Sport receding the European Winners Cup final, with goals from Zblukov, Krutov, Larionov, Zybko, Lobanov, Kurdo and Drozdetsky. The 11-line Cup holders earlier won their game played away from home, 12-3.

Photo by Andrei Golovonov



Moscow Dynamo women's volleyball club have entered the European Cup holders Cup semifinals by beating Crvece Zvezde, Belgrade, 3-0, in the return game.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

## THE ARRIVAL OF THE WORLD CUP

The top prize in world soccer has been delivered to Spain from Buenos Aires.

The Golden Cup weighing nearly 6 kg was accompanied from the airport by a police escort to the Banco de España, where it will be kept in a safe till the opening of the World Cup games on June 13.

## SPORT'S SUSPENSE SCENARIO

In the international under 18 football tournament commemorating FIFA first Vice-President

Velentin Grenetkin, which has just ended in Moscow, the winner remained a mystery until the final game.

A 3-0 win over West Germany gave the first placing to the USSR-1 team. Brazil followed second winning over Bulgaria, 2-0, and USSR-2 downed Italy, 2-1, to take the third placing, followed by West Germany, Italy and Bulgaria.

## CLEAN SWEEP IN TABLE TENNIS

The USSR has beaten Denmark, 5-2, in a European final league table tennis encounter and now leads the standings, winning all four matches.

## NEVER TOO MUCH FOR STENMARK

For almost eleven months Ingemar Stenmark forgot the taste of victory. But in Morzine, France, he touched the Wheel again by winning the giant slalom, setting a World Cup record of 63 wins over one career. On January 12, at Bad Wiessee, West Germany, he took the crucial slalom in the second run, being third placed after the first trial and giving way to his main rival, Phil Mahre, USA.

All those who saw Stenmark in action say that he is full of optimism.

After the Bad Wiessee encounter the standings are as follows: P. Mahre—170 points, Stenmark—109; Alexander Zhirnov, USSR, shares 8-10th place with Steve Mehre, Phil's twin brother,

and with Paolo de Chiesa, Italy, with 38 points each.

23-year-old Gerry Sorensen's two excellent wins in the downhill at Garmisch, Switzerland, made Curric Chapman, her coach, so happy that he dubbed it a fantastic achievement for Canada's Alpine skiing. "I don't know if it's happened before," he concluded with a beaming smile. That he was jubilant was quite understandable as the winner was close on a 2 minute margin in both times (2 min and 14 hundredths of a second and 2 min and 54 hundredths of a second).

Irena Epple, West Germany, is now leading in the women's Cup, with 217 points after Grindelwald plus Pirroni, Erika Hess trails behind with two points less. Yuri SALOMAKHIN

## ROYAL CUP VICTORY

In its first home encounter for the Royal Cup (the European winter tennis team championship), the Soviet men's team triumphed over Austria 3-0.

In the opening encounter, Vladimir Borlov, USSR, won against Austria's No. 2 player Ingo Wimmer, 6-4, 7-6.

The Soviet team's leader Konstantin Pugeyev was victorious over Robert Reininger, 7-6, 7-6.

In the doubles Borlov and Pugeyev gave nothing away to Wimmer and Gerald Mild winning 6-4, 6-4.

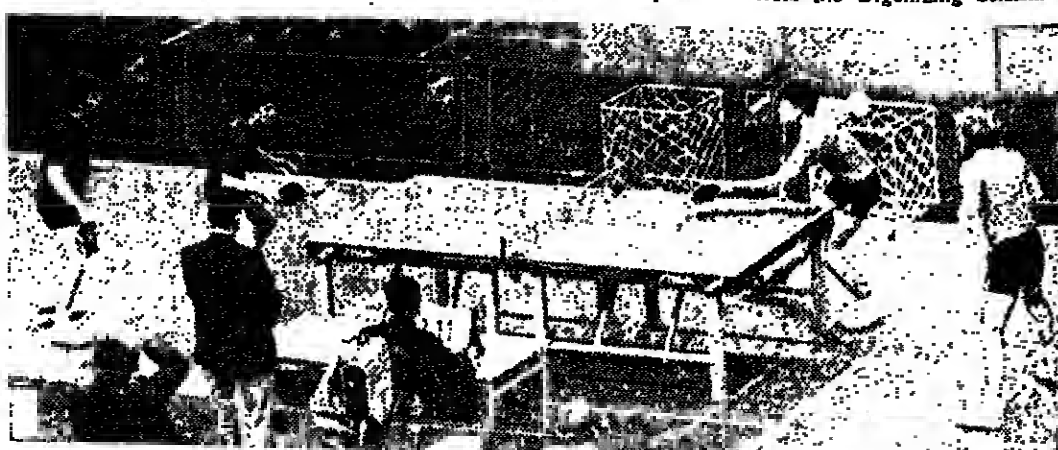
This was the second win for the Soviet side in three matches. The next match will also be held in Moscow, on January 17. Konstantin Pugeyev in action.

Photo by Boris Kaulman

## HIMALAYAS THWART CLIMBERS

A British mountaineering expedition has become the second such team this season to have failed in their mission in the Nepalese Himalayas. While attempting to climb the 8,481 m Makalu peak four of the team became light-headed at an altitude of 7,000 m, and the group decided to call it a day.

Several days earlier a Canadian expedition had returned to Kathmandu, having also failed to achieve their target. At the present time a French team is continuing in its bid to conquer the Makalu, while their American counterparts are trying to scale the 7,145 m Pumori peak.



Meo's doubles in action in the USSR-Denmark fixture of the European table tennis league competition.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR  
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press  
Published Tuesday and Saturday  
Index 59074

MN INFORMATION No. 1

By air - from Moscow

## INFORMATION

No. 6 (320), JANUARY 19-22, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

## Soviet-Syrian stand on the Middle East problem

Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights has added to the strain in the Middle East. This action is a crude contravention of the UN Charter and forms a serious threat to Middle Eastern and worldwide security and peace, says a joint Soviet-Syrian communiqué summing up the talks in Moscow between Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Abdul Ilhim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria.

The sides regard the "strategic cooperation" agreement between the USA and Israel as a dangerous step whose consequences would not apply only to the Middle East. The conference flatterly rejected the Camp David separate deal, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and talks held by the Camp David participants regarding the so-called Palestine autonomy.

USSR and Syria reaffirmed that peace in the Middle East must include the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied in 1967 territories and recognize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the rights to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, as well as the right to return to their native land, in line with the UN resolutions.

The sides said they were satisfied with the development of bilateral relations, raised in significance by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria. Both countries stressed their desire to establish cooperation in all areas, including military.

## Ibrahim Zakaria on the next WFTU Congress

The struggle for peace and disarmament is the main key to the solution of socio-economic problems. Such is the opinion of practically all trade unions in the world, said the acting General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Ibrahim Zakaria. He was addressing a press conference in Moscow held to discuss the forthcoming 10th WFTU Congress to take place in Havana next February.

This forum promises to be a major event in the history of the

trade union movement. It will voice the views of 250-260 million working people, i.e., a decisive majority of all organized labour in the world. 230 million trade union members were represented at the previous congress. The need for action in the name of peace advocated by the congress is becoming increasingly topical for millions of working people regardless of their nationality or political views.

There are no grounds to support the claim that a slowdown

in the arms race will lead to a new wave of unemployment. On the contrary, it has been proved that should industry be switched to peaceful production employment will even go up.

We hope that a constructive dialogue in Havana will help consolidate more forces to the struggle against the arms race and for the preservation of peace. This is the main task of the forthcoming congress, stressed Ibrahim Zakaria.

Leo VAINO

## Round the Soviet Union

THE ICED-OVER AMUR RIVER NOW OPEN TO TRAFFIC IS THE LONGEST ROUTE OF ITS KIND IN THE EAST OF THE COUNTRY. The first convoy of lorries along the river were delivering equipment and construction materials from Khabarovsk, the territorial centre, to Nikelayevsk-on-Amur, which lies in the river's estuary. Up to April, thousands of tonnes of foodstuffs

building materials and machinery will be delivered via this route to settlements in the lower reaches of the Amur.

A NEW BIG FURNACE PRODUCING HIGH-GRADE FERROMANGANESE, A VALUABLE AD MIXTURE TO STEEL, HAS GONE INTO OPERATION AT THE NIKOPOL FERROALLOYS WORKS IN THE UKRAINE. Designed to produce 100,000 tonnes of ferromanganese a year it will facilitate a fuller use of manganese ores. The new furnace will boost production of ferromanganese used in the construction of large-diameter gas pipelines.

## SUPER-POWERFUL PROJECT PLANNED FOR SIBERIA

A 20-million-kilowatt hydropower station — Turukhansk — will be built on the Minusya Tunguska River in Siberia.

The figure of 20 million kilowatts is really amazing, says Nikolai Yankov, Chief Engineer of the Leningrad division of the Glitroproekt Institute. Yet, we take into account the abundant possibilities which nature gives us in Siberia. There is plenty of water in the Minusya Tunguska River which reaches depths of between 25 and 30 metres. During seasonal high waters the river features a flow rate of over a thousand cubic metres per second. The river flows in effect at the bottom of a canyon.

Once the river is dammed, a large reservoir about a thousand kilometres long will be filled with water.

The building of the turbines, generators and other equipment for the Turukhansk project brings on the solution of many technical problems. Many of these units do not exist. The station is to be provided with super-powerful turbines.

## FOOD AND MEDICINE TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN POLAND

The Executive Council of the Soviet Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has decided to grant an aid to the Polish flood victims.

The Polish Red Cross will soon receive a consignment of free medicines, dry and condensed milk, baby food, sugar and blankets.

## FACTS and EVENTS

According to the South African SAPA news agency, Washington has commenced building a radio eavesdropping centre in Swaziland's capital, Mbabane, where the Pentagon and CIA experts will be recording all radio and TV programmes in the south of Africa. A spokesman for the US Embassy in Swaziland said the centre would also process all intercepted information.

Since 1978, the "Los Angeles Times" writes, 400,000 American motor workers lost their jobs.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage in funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.



200,000-strong peace march held in Lisbon last Sunday.

## The arrival of an Angolan official



Meeting at the airport.

Luís Lora, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee and member of the Standing Commission (Presidium) of the People's Assembly, has arrived in Moscow at the head of a Party and government delegation paying an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government.

## Sierra Leone's President on Soviet politics

Freetown. The Soviet Union's constructive and consistent foreign policy in support of the interests of developing countries helps these young states pursue independent policies, said S. Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, speaking on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He noted that the Sierra Leonean government was satisfied with the development of bilateral relations in the sphere of health, education and housing. We are thankful to our Soviet friends for their contribution to our national development, the president said.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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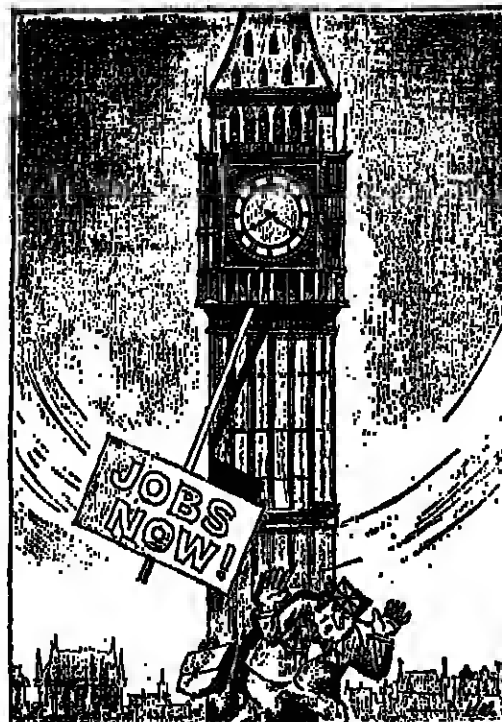


NEW ISRAELI THREAT  
TO MIDDLE EAST

Cairo, Tel Aviv may well undertake a series of new actions against the Arab countries before the complete withdrawal of its troops from Sinai scheduled for this April. Quoting a report sent by the American ambassador in Israel to the State Department, the "Jerusalem Post" lists the following as being "the most likely".

The Prime Minister's Office to be moved to the Arab part of Jerusalem; a large-scale invasion of the south of Lebanon; a bombardment of the Syrian anti-aircraft installations defending the Lebanese Bekaa's Valley; terrorist actions against the Palestine Liberation Organization, including attacks on its offices in Western Europe. Other possible actions may include a delay in the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Sinai; a refusal to return to Egypt the islands controlling the access to the Gulf of Aqaba (in contravention of the agreement with the latter country); annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan and of the Gaza Strip; an air raid against the nuclear research centre in Libya; and the stepping up of reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia.

The American Embassy in Israel has declined to comment on the report.



Herd three.

Drawing by I. Smirnov

Sam Nujoma: AMERICA  
BACKS RACISTS

Juanaka. Enjoying the support and encouragement of international imperialism led by the United States, the racist regime in Pretoria intensifies its subversion against the independent states in the south of Africa, in particular against Angola, and resorts to direct armed acts of aggression, said Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO.

Speaking at the UN Namibia Institute, he said the

United States openly supported South African efforts to prevent a settlement of the Namibian problem. The SWAPO president noted the actions undertaken by Washington and its South African allies with regard to Namibia are part and parcel of an overall offensive launched by international imperialism against the forces of peace, progress and freedom.

Parla. The Constitutional Assembly election planned by the Salvadorean junta for next March will take place against a background of unprecedented repression, stated C. Ungo, a spokesman for the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, while being interviewed by the TP-1 television network. This farce, he said, is designed to distract worldwide attention from the mass terrors unleashed by the

FACTS  
and EVENTS

© M. Berna, Chairman of the All Pakistan Newspaper Employees' Confederation, and M. Usmani, President of Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists, have demanded that the military authorities lift press censorship, the newspaper "Muslim" reports.

© A new, 50-kilowatt radio station has gone into operation in Asmara, the administrative centre of Ethiopia's province of Eritrea. The radio station will help improve the quality of reception in the country's northern areas.

© There are 70,000 refugees living in Angola, reports the Angolan Information agency. These include 50,000 Namibians and over 5,000 South Africans.

© "The Times" of London estimates that between 60 and 90 people have died in Britain this winter due to the cold weather so unusual in the British Isles.

BRITAIN'S  
REUNION  
WITH VATICAN

Vatican City. Reuter-TASS. A historical breach between Britain and the Vatican which ended the birth of the Church of England was healed by Pope Paul VI after almost 450 years. He announced that the Holy See and the British government had agreed to raise their diplomatic relations to the level of ambassador.

They have not been so devoted since King Henry VIII broke with the Church of Rome in 1534 because it refused to sanction his divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

CULTURAL  
LEADERS APPEAL  
FOR PEACE

Rome. A call proclaiming peace and denouncing militarism has been issued by three hundred prominent Italian cultural and artistic leaders. The document they drew up emphasized a total of 17 thousand million dollars is spent on world arms every 15 days. This is enough to provide food and drinking water for the period of one entire year, and to cover the costs of housing, education and medical treatment for every single human being. It is time to achieve an objective and complete disarmament programme looking instead to the main problems besetting mankind. The appeal addresses these goals can be achieved through a worldwide peace movement.

NATIONALIZATION  
IN FRANCE NEEDS  
REVISION

Paris. The Constitutional Council in France refused to approve the nationalization bill following its approval by the National Assembly. The Council rejected portions of the bill, rather than the whole. Those clauses as "non-constitutional" included six articles, which specify the compensation also awarded to the shareholders of industries that are destined to be nationalized, and the procedure for the nationalization of banks and their branches abroad. The nationalization itself which was under bitter attack by right-wing opposition was recognized in accordance with the constitution. This means that the government's decision will have to review the bill submitting the revised text to parliament at a future date.

Italy yields to  
American pressure

Rome. Encouraged by the outcome of last December's NATO meeting held in Brussels, in which under American pressure a decision was adopted to need to go into the question of modernizing and expanding the arsenal of offensive weapons, the United States has increased its pressure on Italy in order to get them to accept stocks of such weapons for storage on their territory. This has become known to the public. Flying on the popular sense of guilt felt by the Italian government following the espionage of General "Papa" Westinghouse has been reached on agreement has been reached between Italy and the United States on doubling the American personnel at the NATO headquarters in Verona and Vicenza by middle of April next year.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

© Bahrain 1975 and 1980, more than 300 high-ranking officers of the British armed forces became directors, managers or advisers of major British industrial firms, writes the "Labour Research" magazine. Having assumed these posts, they act as intermediaries between the Ministry of Defence and the military industrial complex.

© Ten per cent of those who have reached the age of conscription have boycotted their drafts in South Africa, the Mozambique AIM news agency reports. Dodging the draft in South Africa is punishable by confinement in a strict security prison.

© The American Central Intelligence Agency wants to adopt American science to its own needs. On the pretext of ensuring national security interests, it has attempted to control all research carried out by American scientists, especially in such areas as physics, chemical engineering, mathematics and electronics.

© A court in Jakarta issued long-term sentences to those involved in stealing newborn babies and selling them to childless couples in Indonesia and other countries. Most of the kidnapped children were returned to their parents.

© The US Department of the Navy has placed a \$2.7 billion order with General Dynamics for the construction of its latest nuclear missile submarine. The total cost of construction is estimated at 2,000 million dollars.

GOLDEN HANDSHAKE  
TO PAKISTAN

London. Small Arabid has decided to grant Pakistan an aid of 500 million dollars, which will be used exclusively for military purposes. The newspaper "Financial Times" reports Pakistan will receive 300 million dollars from the amount in the next few months to pay for the delivery of first six American F-16 fighter bombers. A total of 40 F-16 planes, worth 1,100 million dollars, will be supplied to the military Islamabad regime.

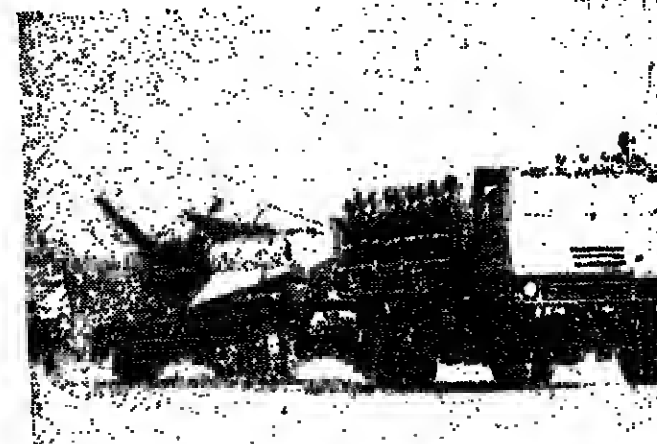
## PEOPLE

Ernest Digweed died four years ago, leaving his entire property to Jesus Christ. The Englishman estimated that the inheritance would be collected in the next twenty-one years, when Christ supposedly will revive earth. Now he won't be poor, Digweed said shortly before his death. However, his relatives do not share such sentiments, feeling rather left out.

□ □ □

During his criminal career, Simon, 30-year-old American, carried out 81 armed robberies for which he was put on trial in about 24 times in various states.

At the end of last year, he was finally arrested in Louisiana, where a court sentenced him to a total of 27 centuries in jail. At the request of several publishers, Simon, now in prison, has begun to write his memoirs. He is in a fairly optimistic mood, and even hopes he may be released at the beginning of the next century for "good conduct".



Under the 1982 draft budget, the National Defence Agency is to receive 2,582,000 million yen, a 7.6 per cent increase from 1981. Under the current five-year programme, Japan is to spend 24,000,000 million yen for these purposes.

## Terrorists on the rampage in Colombia

Bogota. "Death squads", an ultra-rightist and terrorist organization acting in Colombia, announced its intentions through various leaflets. Describing themselves as "militant groups of the Mafia", they threaten to kill people whose actions are regarded as "subversive". The gang has already liquidated a number of members from the democratic public.

The "death squads" say they

operate on behalf of the military intelligence. They also target their activities from the offices of public organizations and here detain progressive public figures for questioning.

In the year and a half of their operations, the "death squads" who continue their campaign without respite from the authorities have killed 700 members from the country's left-wing organizations.

## Science and technology

WASTE BANK  
TO BE SET UP

In Berlin, the capital of the GDR, the world's first computer data bank is being set up to coordinate the processing of all the country's industrial waste. The files will contain information on the physical and chemical properties of waste and on their recyclability. This will greatly facilitate the recycling of waste believed to be unprocessable.

RECENT FINDS IN THE  
'BIG BANG' THEORY

Astronomers at the University of California reported their discovery of several galaxies, situated at a thousand million light years away from the Earth. This is the farthest corner of the Universe yet probed by a human being. The discovery certainly adds greater substance to the "Big Bang" theory which arguably was responsible for the beginning of our Universe.

Scientists are now busy improving astronomical receivers hoping in the future to capture the light travelling from the dis-

tance of 10,000 million light years, a figure identical with the age of our Universe. Only then it is possible to prove whether our Universe is either an "open" and infinitely expanding system, or "closed", compelling its growth and in the future contracting in dimension.

NEW METHOD FOR  
DETECTING  
POLLUTION

There are many ways of determining the degree of pollution from industrial waste in rivers and lakes. A short while ago, another "express" method was devised by specialists from Budapest University, who suggest the use of 14 chemical agents. Added to a sample of water each agent will turn it a different colour thus providing an answer as to the metal compounds polluting the water.

A quick look at the reference scale of an electronic optical instrument called Aquaphot makes it possible to give an accurate assessment to the degree of pollution from the intensity of the colour.

## OF INTEREST

## Rubik's cube

There is an ever increasing popularity in many countries for the cube invented by the Hungarian Professor Ernő Rubik.

Named after the inventor, each side of this cube is painted in a specific colour, and is divided into nine squares. Each side rotates freely around on its axis. The aim of the puzzle is to put together the squares comprised of the same colour. The cube helps develop logical and mathematical abilities.

In the photo, Ernő Rubik demonstrates his "magic cube".



## 'Swift Lotte' record

Lotte Meisel from Austria was entered into the Guinness Book of Records. She works as a tailor in Graz, where she is known as "Swift Lotte". She managed to make a woman's dress (in this case a Japanese kimono) in 2 minutes and 31 sec. After being televised Lotte is now known all over the country.

## Delayed en route

The pigeon lost in 1975 during a competition for carrier pigeons, returned home after six years. Its master, Mrs. Martin Dole, on the island of Baffinville, South Africa. The "winged postman" established a kind of long-distance record in mail delivery.

## VIEWPOINT

Mikhail DEMCHENKO

TWO BIRDS WITH  
ONE STONE

According to one Eastern proverb, some people are willing to kill two birds with one stone. This is the very principle now being employed by the United States in relation to Japan, as it forces the latter country to militarize. Washington tries to weaken Japan, one of its major economic and trade rivals, hoping the Japanese will be unable to keep up its headlong economic drive given its mounting burden of arms expenditure. Besides seeking to build up the Japanese military muscle and expand Japanese-American military cooperation, America is out to turn Japan into its main, even into a nuclear missile, beachhead in South-East Asia, as well as into an accomplice in its aggressive actions.

One striking indication of these designs was a recent Tokyo meeting (the 18th) of the Japanese-American consultative commission on "the security treaty". Taking part were Japan's foreign minister and chairman of the National Defence Agency and the head of the US Pacific Command and American ambassador to Tokyo. The upshot of the meeting was agreement on this main issue on the agenda — the carrying out of so-called joint research into possible American and Japanese action in the event of "emergencies" in the Far East. This in

effect means involving Japan still further in the American military strategy. At each of the commission's meetings — it was set up back in 1960 — Washington has sought to gradually but irrevocably get Japan to follow the American global strategic lead. Recently American has increased its pressure on Tokyo. To illustrate, at the 1978 meeting America pushed through the "basic principles" of bilateral military collaboration. These boosted military ties throughout entire fabric of Japanese society and opened the way for transferring the police patrol functions of the 11th US Navy in Asia to the Japanese Navy even in the areas thousands of kilometres away from Japanese shores. Such developments are only to the liking of Japanese militaristic circles which have always complied with Washington's demands, and to the Japanese government, which on orders from America boosted its military spending this year by 7.5 per cent while, ending its social programme.

The current session of the commission represents a new step in building up the Japanese-American military alliance. Significantly, it raised, for the first time to date, the question of direct Japanese backing for American military operations outside Japan. The joint re-

search envisaged in effect the formulation of detailed plans for Japan's active involvement in logistic support for the American forces stationed in the country. Japan is to be used as a strategic beachhead for the United States in its military adventures in the Far East, including the Korean Peninsula. It is planned to place both the facilities of the Japanese "self-defence forces" and non-military facilities such as air and sea ports, railways, etc., at the disposal of American troops in "emergencies".

At the meeting the Americans were not content in confirming discussions to the joint research, which, incidentally, is to get underway later this month. Sowing the Japanese delusion by the mythical "Soviet threat", the American representatives urged Tokyo to further escalate its military potential as well as its financial contribution to the maintenance of the American forces in Japan — this despite the fact that Japanese taxpayers will already have to cough up 50,000 million yen to this end, a 3.6 per cent increase on the figure for 1981.

The Americans also raised the question of US military technology transfer to Japan. It is agreed to this. It will become, whether it likes it or not, an accomplice in the arms race,

as well as in the boosting of the American nuclear capability. All this caused an intense outcry in Japan. Commenting on the outcome of the meeting, the Japanese press described it as a turning point in military relations between the two countries, since it envisaged a more active Japanese role in military cooperation with America. The "Asahi" newspaper stressed that the Japanese negotiators failed to give a fitting rebuttal to the American statements asserting the "Soviet military threat" is growing while the provision of security in the Far East is becoming increasingly difficult. The "Tokyo Shimbun" pointed out that, contrary to the Japanese people's desire for peace, the Japanese-American consultations are progressing in a dangerous direction, leading to greater tension as evidenced by the accord on military-technological cooperation and by the deployment in the Far East of warships equipped with cruise missiles.

The indications are that there are people in Tokyo who believe that concessions to Washington's demands for greater Japanese military effort and its increased cooperation with the Pentagon would help diffuse the mounting difficulties being experienced in Japanese-American trade. Such beliefs, however, are unfounded. There is growing evidence to show that each Japanese concession to the United States is followed by more pressure from Washington.

Naturally enough, such developments are emphatically opposed by the Japanese public, primarily by the opposition parties, which demand that their government conduct policies conducive to Japan's national interests and to advancing the cause of peace in the Far East.



### Round the Soviet Union

● THE TEMPORARY WORKING GROUP OF THE CHEA INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION CENTRE FOR OIL GEOPHYSICS RECENTLY MET IN BAKU TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF SEISMIC PROSPECTING FOR OIL DEPOSITS. Taking part were experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

● AT A LOCAL STUDIES MUSEUM JUST OPENED IN SAMARKAND THERE ARE 5,000 ITEMS ON DISPLAY TELLING OF THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE ZARAFSHAN OASIS. In addition to metal chisels, woodcarvings and embroideries by local craftsmen.

● OUTSTANDING WORKS OF MUSICAL FOLK LORE HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE REPERTOIRE OF PERFORMING COLLECTIVES IN MOLDAVIA. 60 new items come from the annual folk lore competition held in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia. Such competitions help preserve and enrich the traditions of folk music.

● THE PROTECTIVE COATINGS OFFERED BY THE ENGINEERING PHYSICS INSTITUTE, UKRAINE, WILL INCREASE THE SERVICE LIFE OF MINING EQUIPMENT. This will save over 2,000 tonnes of metal a year and decrease the outage of the equipment, improving its performance.

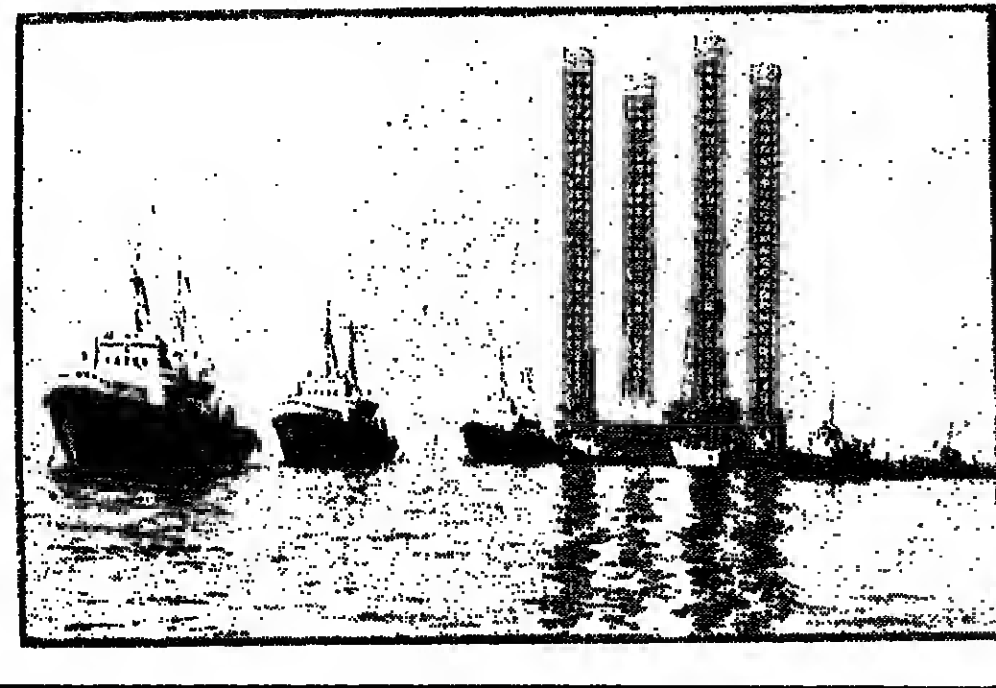
● BORE HOLES 232 m DEEP AND 1,382 mm IN DIAMETER CAN BE DRILLED USING SELF-PROPELLED DRILLING INSTALLATIONS MADE AT THE KUNZOUR ENGINEERING FACTORY FOR THE BAKAL-AMUR RAILWAY. The first such installations will be used in the construction of the Severodvinsk tunnel to lower the level of the subsoil water. Soon such drilling installations will be sent to lend ramification teams working in Central Russia and Siberia.

## SUBMARINE OIL IN THE CASPIAN

Oil from the Caspian Sea bottom has been extracted for more than three decades. The oil-shore derricks are now shifted further out into the sea. Greater depths will be achieved through the use of a new drilling rig of the "Baku" type (photo). It will be installed on a recently discovered deposit, which offers promising results and is situated 12 kilometres from the Nellyayev Karai, a real town on piles in the open sea. The depth of the Caspian Sea in this area is between 80 and 110 metres. Specialists plan by 1985, the new deposit will

have been virtually completely developed. It is intended to use the new rig to drill four test wells and six wells for oil extraction. All wells in existence in this area produce 250 to 300 tonnes of oil a day each.

Shell oil will be mainly responsible for the country's oil increment in 1981-85. For example, two-thirds of the oil produced in Azerbaijan is extracted from the sea bottom. The Sea of Azov, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan are also believed to have rich submarine oil and gas deposits.



### Water for the Donbas coal field

The first phase of the canal linking the Donbas mining area with the Dnieper River will be

capable of supplying 10 million cubic metres of water per day, either by the last pumping station along the 263-km route has been concluded.

Industries and communities to meet their water requirements.

To hold this incoming water, the canal linking the Severiy Donets River with the Donbas area was widened, 50 thousand hectares of watered land were

## GET OUT THE CAMERAS!

To mark the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial offices of the "Moskovskiy Novost" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition, whose motto is "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples" is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 68 centimetres, or a series of six pictures. The competition's address is: 106518, Moscow, 1 Lyubimskaya St. International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982. The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, five other prizes consisting of a seven- to ten-day trip to the USSR is offered, also 50 encouragement prizes (souvenirs) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented.

The construction teams have started the second phase of the canal.

### Places to visit

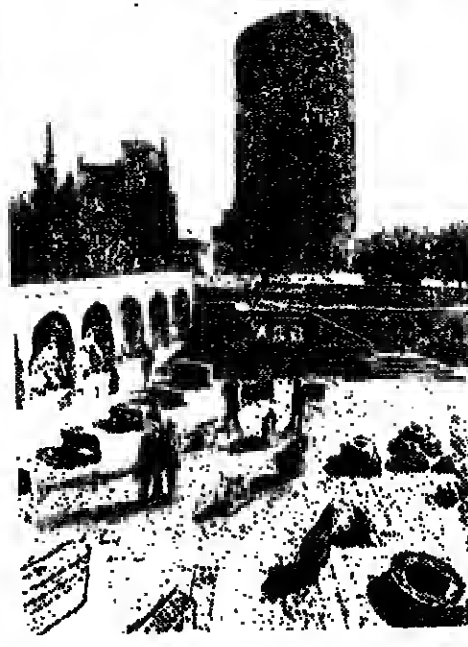
## THE MAIDEN'S TOWER

The history of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, is a thousand years old. The centre of the old town forms a complex of medieval buildings. Attention must be drawn to the majestic Maiden's Tower, built in the 12th century.

Historic facts show that there was in ancient times a well here, replaced later by a fortress, in which 200 people could protect themselves when under siege from six to eight months. Its name, Maiden's Tower, fully corresponded to its purpose, implying the meaning "Impregnable".

In subsequent centuries it was used as a beacon and the waves of the Caspian Sea broke against the rocks, which served as the tower's foundation. Now the Maiden's Tower is surrounded by a public garden and modern blocks of flats.

In the photo: the Maiden's Tower. In the foreground the remains of the medieval ornamentation.



## Fauna under state protection

All animals, fish and birds found on the territory of Azerbaijan have been taken under state protection. In this Transcaucasian Soviet republic a law for the protection and rational use of the animal world, adopted by parliament, has come into effect and is already being implemented by the local Soviets of people's deputies.

Special measures for the preservation of Middle Asian gazelle, mountain goat, mouflon and other endangered rare species are envisaged under this law. Academician Gasan Aliyev, who heads Azerbaijan's Society for Wildlife Protection, told a TASS correspondent. With this aim in view, the scientists noted, stringent measures have been introduced limiting industrial activity in areas inhabited by animals, and the best possible conditions are being created for their reproduction and migration. Taking part in the implementation of these measures along with the state organizations for nature protection are members of the Society for Wildlife Protection, which incorporate on a voluntary basis a tenth of Azerbaijan's population (the republic's total population is 6.2 million).

Over the past five-year period the area of state-protected reserves has increased by 10 thousand hectares to reach nearly 200 thousand hectares. Two hundred million rubles, four times as much as was allocated over the preceding five years, have been earmarked for nature protection.

The theatre-goer will never abandon the theatre.

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### Science and technology

## THE MYSTERY OF LAKE BALKHASH

Lake Balkhash, in Kazakhstan, contains two layers. Hydrogeologists discovered upon the lake's bottom a heavily mineralized pool with a salt content many times greater than the lake waters.

An artesian well drilled in the lake's bottom resulted in a large salty fountain gushing to a depth of 70 metres. This well crossed the bottom deposit layer and reached a sandy shingle layer soaked in salt water, whose volume has yet not been determined.

This finding associates the reason why the lake is becoming increasingly salty. For a long time it remained a mystery why this vast reservoir fed by fresh river water happened to be salty. Now there is conclusive proof that the salt is coming from beneath the lake.

The 1982 programme for extensive research on the lake will hopefully provide more data on this "false bottom".

## THE PULSATING SUN

Soviet astrophysicists made a step forward in understanding the sun's structure, when Academician Andrei Severny, who eight years ago discovered that the sun pulses with an interval of 168 minutes, suggested an explanation for this phenomenon.

Severny's article published in

the bulletin of the USSR Academy of Sciences says that the sun's pulsing can be explained due to the mixing of nuclear matter. The sun's nucleus, the site of ongoing thermonuclear reactions, consumes a huge amount of hydrogen. It is precisely the nature of this gas and helium's tendency to its centre that makes the entire enormous gas sphere oscillate. Similar to a human heart, it contracts and expands, with the oscillations amplitude running at a low 20 kilometres compared with the sun's radius of 700,000 kilometres.

Staff members of the Crimean-based astrophysical observatory supported these ideas with scientific estimates, revealing that gigantic waves formed inside the sun are reflected by its surface and are returned back to the nucleus, setting up new oscillations. This operates like a "motor" running inside the sun, automatically maintaining solar throbs.

## BLASTING TECHNOLOGY AT WORK

Novosibirsk scientists have developed a blasting technology which will save the time needed for connecting wires to electric transmission line assembly.

Before this difficult operation was carried out by building teams who had to carry a huge one-tonne device across bogs and mountains. The new apparatus, a self-lightening clutch with a winding which both blasts and acts as a press, is considerably smaller. The result is a fivefold saving in manpower.

## UNIQUE EDITION OF GOETHE

One of the 25 copies of a souvenir edition of "Faust" in Russian published a hundred years ago in St Petersburg (now Leningrad) has found its way to a museum in Dalmatzenchinsk, a small remote town in the Far East.

The book in a massive dark brown binding is in an unusual format for a modern reader. It weighs eight kilograms. This unique tragedy by Goethe was translated by Fet, the Russian poet. The souvenir edition is lavishly illustrated.

## CHOIR CLASSES FOR VLADIVOSTOK

A children's choir studio has been set up at the House of Young Pioneers in Vladivostok. For seven years its members will study the art of conducting choirs, attend the classes of an accordion, bayan (Russian accordion) and learn to play the cello, violin, piano and guitar, but their classes remain the main subject.

The studio, named "De-Rivn", contains eleven divisions functioning in secondary schools of this city situated on the shores of the Pacific.

## OUR THANKS TO VYKSA

For more than 150 years, the history of Russian engineering has been marked by the name of Vyksa. The high-precision instruments of the Vyksa plant, the Triumphal Arch on Kutuzovskiy Prospekt, those on the embankment of the Krasnaya Gorka, or upon the Army grating and the fountain near the Bolshoi Theatre to name just a few of these artistic wonders. They were executed by unknown masters from the Vyksa village in the Gorky Region. The ancient railway junction of Vyksa also gave value to the capital.

Local lore experts have discovered that Vyksa supplied pipes for the first Moscow water conduit.

Early in the 19th century the engineers Bauler and Gerdy built a water conduit from the village of Bolshaya Myishchik to Moscow. The spring water flowed to the capital, as in ancient Rome, by gravity along brick canals accumulating under the rotunda in Tribnaya Square, where it was carried by horse-driven carts. When it became necessary to construct a reservoir storing 7,000 cubic metres of water, a steam-driven pump was installed on the Sukharevskiy tower. The steam engine, the tiles for the reservoir and the cast-iron pipes, were supplied to Moscow from the Vyksa plants. Today this city of metal workers begins a powerful industry casting new multilayer pipes for high-pressure gas pipelines.

Between 1981 and 1985 we intend to build more than ten million sq m of housing, a number of secondary schools for 60,000 children, and kindergartens for another 80,000. There is to be a considerable increase in the number of our medical establishments. Railway specialists are trained at various educational establishments throughout the country. In addition, the Ministry has 16 institutes and 87 specialized secondary schools, which turn out 44 thousand specialists with a higher and secondary technical education each year.

### VIEWPOINT

## THE WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY

Soviet railways handle as much cargo as the rest of the world put together. Over our total 142 thousand kilometres of track rail traffic is five times as heavy as in the United States. Below, Vladimir KOCHAN, USSR Deputy Minister of Railways, describes prospects for Soviet railways in the 11th five-year plan.

By 1985, 3,580 kilometres of track are to be built and 8,400 kilometres of the existing track electrified.

In the past five years, some sections of the Balkal-Amur railway were opened and, by the end of this five-year period, the entire line will have become operational. Powerful electric engines have been especially designed for the line in view of the harsh natural and climatic conditions, characteristic of the area.

Our factories will supply us with more than three thousand main-line electric engines, and over 15 thousand passenger coaches.

This will allow us to step up the traffic by 14-15 per cent, reaching a total of 3,900 million tonnes-kilometres by 1985. As compared with the past five-year plan, there will be remarkable increases in the flow of basic raw materials vital for the economy—coal will go up by 62-77 million tonnes, oil and oil products by 35-39 million tonnes, iron ore by 44-49 million tonnes, and timber by 38-40 million tonnes.

In the first six months of 1981 we carried 22 million tonnes more cargo than over the same period in the previous year.

Railwaymen have benefited from an improvement in their living conditions and salaries. We have increased wage rates for certain professions while pay for night-time work has been more than doubled. Seniority pay has been awarded to most workers on the railway and underground and to workers employed in railway industry. In subsequent years, seniority pay will be extended to all workers in these industries. Additional benefits have been granted to railway employees working to the Far East, Siberia, the Ural and Kazakhstan.

In the previous five years we built 7.9 million sq m of housing for our workers, or 500 thousand sq m more than envisaged under the plan. 300 kindergartens and creches catering for 46.5 thousand children were opened, as were hospitals with 8.5 thousand beds and outpatient departments catering for 15 thousand patients per shift, and 15 disease prevention sanatoriums.

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### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## ON THE ROAD TOWARDS POWER EXPANSION

The USSR Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification, Pyotr Neporozhny, writes in PRAVDA that at present the Soviet Union generates 4,000 million kWh of electric energy daily, and still the demand grows. We now have at our disposal a United Power Grid featuring single control and a single plan of development. The grid extends over seven time zones, which aids in the coping with peak loads. The construction of the United Power Grid has saved us over 2,000 million rubles, he stresses.

We are planning to boost power production to 1,555,000 million kWh in the concluding year of the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85) with the new capacities rated at 89,000,000 kW. Nuclear plants, the minister emphasized, will be our top priority and we shall also advance the construction of hydro-power stations. Regarding this the 6,400,000 kW Sayano-Shirshenskaya station will be completed during this five-year period, and work will commence on the Rogun, Bagechany and other stations.

We shall also rapidly build thermal plants exploiting the coal from the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk basins, as well as the natural gas of the West Siberian fields, the minister concluded.

## IT TAKES A GREAT HEART TO CURE A HEART

Writing in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper, Vladimir Kudryavtsev of the Moscow ambulance service says that a doctor's profession is a special one. In ancient India there was a code for all doctors according to which a candidate wishing to study medicine should not have a nasal voice which might lead to the ear. He had to have strength of character, to be above the necessary pain, to have a love of the truth, as well as to be faithful, intelligent, modest, well-tuned and kind-hearted. He was to be neither too quick-tempered and in possession of many other qualities. These requirements make a

lot of sense. Those same Indians produced a formula which holds true for all times and peoples: a doctor should be a father to his patient, a guardian to a person convalescing, and a friend to some in good health. A good doctor cannot be indifferent and has to be able to be sympathetic. The modern medical man has to know his profession inside out, be capable of making an intelligent guess and of understanding his patient. If we didn't know the basic tools of our trade there would be no expert doctors. We can guess what course a disease is taking, and many are adept at diagnosing illness correctly. In this doctors are helped by their experience and medical intuition. Yet, one has to be able to understand a patient, to relate to him, to listen to him and to win his trust and good disposition. It is no easy thing to achieve this, and in many respects, the success of the treatment depends on this very quality. The old saying that it takes a greatness of heart to cure a heart has a lot going for it. In this lies the vocation of the real doctor, and that is why not everyone can become a doctor in the true sense of the word.

## THE OLD-TIMERS OF ARMENIA

Of three million people living in Soviet Armenia, 6,500 happen to be over 92 years old, and another 625 are centenarians. This is the prime reason why this Transcaucasian republic will receive a Gerontology Centre to study problems relating to the expansion of the human lifespan.

It is a fact that people living in mountainous areas live longer, claims Gerges Arpiyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, in the YERNAVYA PROMYSLENNOST paper. This is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen an old mountaineer? In the mountains you live longer and keep younger. Admittedly, sleep has a growing importance in this time of mounting nervous and psychological strain.

however the people of the Armenian mountains tend to sleep soundly, often spending the night seven to eight months a year in the open air.

There is much talk now, Arpiyan continues, about the genetic side of long life, which still proves a mystery. We are not sure whether endurance and the adaptability range are hereditary factors, as in the case of the long-lived. Another riddle is whether the will to survive is also hereditary. The great writer Romain Rolland who lived several decades suffering from bad asthma attaining the age of 80 proved that the personality counts too.

## THE THEATRE-GOER WILL NEVER ABANDON THE THEATRE

The theatre is looking for a direct path to the mind and heart of the spectator. It even attempts to involve the audience by sending the actors down into the auditorium, by allowing some of the action to take place in the aisles, and by getting the spectators to join in the singing with the actors. What do you think of these attempts to bring audience and actors together? The MOSKOVSKY KONSOMOLETS newspaper put this question to Yury Leonov, the cinema and theatre actor.

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## Wines from Moldavia

Moldavian wines have been leading well at international shows, winning 255 gold and silver medals in recent years. There is considerable interest shown in the products from this sun-drenched republic in the south-west of the USSR. The list of customers includes Britain (red dry wines), the FRG (berry and champagne), Poland (berry), Japan and other countries.

In the photo: a Moldavian wine cellar.





# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



## Lev DUROV

It is, perhaps, because Lev Durov's name arouses so many associations with the circus—after all, he comes from a family of famous Russian animal tamer—that to anyone writing about him "circus" images immediately come to mind. I believe his most characteristic role is that of a "white clown"—an eccentric and sad white clown.

Some time ago a young critic wrote that Durov's characters could populate a whole settlement; they range from white-toothed excavator operators and construction team leaders, to a wide variety of eccentrics, some

very unattractive criminals and outright villains. Strange though it may seem, even his most negative characters strike one by their terrible vulnerability, and even if you hate them, you always pity them. This is because the actor makes you understand, feel far and sympathize with his characters whoever they may be. This is so because year to year out Durov acts the "little man" on the stage in protest against the very notion of such a category of human being.

Durov's first attempts to portray a "little man" took place in Mikhail Romm's film,

"Nine Days of One Year" in which he acted the part of a "mysterious" guest at Gusev's wedding party. He just sits and makes sure that the physicists do not say anything they ought not to. Although he feels somewhat awkward, he has his job to do. In "All the King's Men", "Bumbarash", and "The Red Guelder Rose", he plays similar roles those of Sagar Boy, Khomyak and a waiter respectively. All are defenceless eccentrics—awkward, sometimes absurd, and almost all unlucky, yet invariably inviting sympathy.

Despite, and even because of his eccentric manner of acting, Lev Durov always achieves a complete emotional accord with his audience. This, of course, derives from his experience, professionalism, talent and acting skills. But what inevitably captivates his audience and what distinguishes him from many other no less professional, experienced and talented actors is his genuine, and peculiarly personal, obsession with his art.

It is perhaps that he has been slightly more successful in the theatre—he is an actor with the famous Melaya Bronnaya Company—than in the cinema. And it is not just a matter of the number of roles he has played. In the theatre he acts Shakespeare, Molière, and Gogol and directs plays himself. Although he is no longer dubbed in the cinema as a master of episodic roles, he has yet to be given a part in a film worthy of his talent.

Thirty years ago when the young and able Lyova Durov underwent the last stage of examination at the Studio-School of the Moscow Art Theatre, one of the examiners expressed a doubt whether a man of such low stature could make it as an actor. Today, no one worries about Durov's height any more. On stage he now makes us think about quite different things and we measure his appearance in the theatre or in films with the heat of our hearts.

Vera ZHELOVA

## A legend in ballet and cinema

The Ekran TV film studio has started shooting a full-length colour feature TV film-ballet entitled "The Creation of the World" to music by Andrei Potrov. The producers are also the art directors of the ensemble Moscow Classical Ballet, Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov.

The film-ballet is devoted to the remarkable French artist Jean Eloi, the author of a series of drawings, "The Creation of the World", and "The Romance of Adam and Eve". "The Creation of the World" is a story about an ordinary human family, the interrelationships within this family, and about the goodness and evil found in each of these people.

aid Natalya Kasatkina, Eloi's funny and comic drawings especially those related to the childhood of Adam and Eve, gave us a kind of impetus for the production of a classical ballet. To begin with, Adam appears as a sculpture in movement, but in the second part of the production there is a change towards Michelangelo's treatment of this subject.

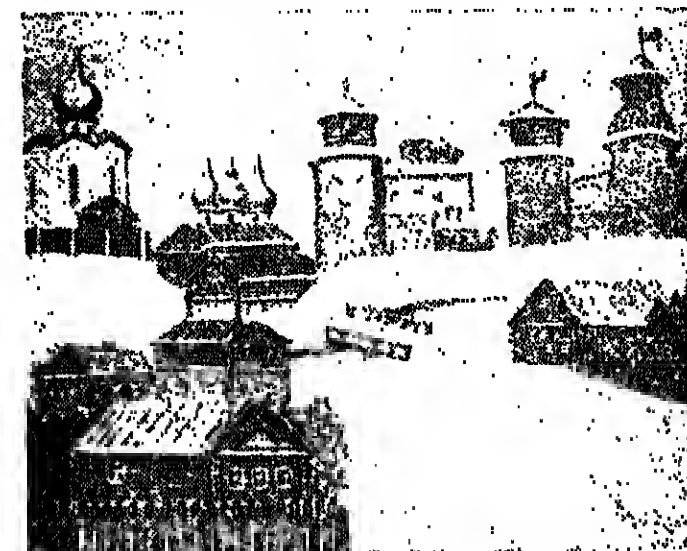
The main parts in the film ballet are danced by Yekaterina Maximova (Eve), soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre, and Stanislav Issayev (Adam), a soloist from the ensemble Moscow Classical Ballet.

The film will appear on TV screens in 1982.

## EXHIBITION TIME

Paintings, figurines made from boughs, artistic knick-knacks, mosaics of natural materials, ceramics and glass items are on display at the exhibition, "From the Usual Comes the Unusual", arranged at the exhibition pavilion of the Moscow Nature Protection Society, 5 Vorovsky St. The exhibition displays nearly 500 works of art presented by the

enthusiasts from the amateur studio "Druzhba" (Friendship). This year, the studio celebrates its tenth birthday. Now its membership is more than a hundred strong, comprised of amateur artists, whose works are widely known, since the studio enters for many art exhibitions both in the Soviet Union and abroad.



Yu. Dorofeyev. "Rus" (Madon).

## Fairy tales for many countries

The colourful "Calendar of Fairy Tales" was given to young readers from the Soviet Latvia and the German Democratic Republic. This richly illustrated book including 12 fairy tales of the peoples of the world, is a New Year present to children from the Latvian Liesma Publishers.

The Liesma books are known in many countries. Calendars of fairy tales translated into different languages give joy every year to the children of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Western Germany. The publishing house is planning to send new books to Czechoslovakia and India, among them the Latvian folk tale "The Hero and His Friends". Meanwhile the "Fairy Tale About Gosh" by K. Skalbe will be issued in Belgium, Holland, Finland and Sweden.

The well-known artists of the republic illustrate the books for children. These are chosen by the International Youth Library under the guidance of UNESCO. The list of the best world publications includes books designed by the young Latvian artist I. Celbe. She is also one of the authors of the new fairy-tale calendar.

## Maly Theatre: CHEKHOV FILLS THE BILL

"Cherry Orchard" by Anton Chekhov was chosen for the first premiere of this year at the Maly Theatre in Moscow. The play has been staged by the popular actor, Igor Ilyinsky.

I am happy to meet again with Chekhov's art, since during my artistic career his writings have always occupied an important place, said Ilyinsky. I recite these works for the variety stage, and in the film,

"Those Dillieront, Different Faces", I have in fact played twenty-four Chekhov characters. I like his truthfulness, kindness, sincerity, and refined humour. Chekhov is able to assert his love for humanity, always believing in the triumph of justice, yet he is unpretentious and spontaneous. We have sought to preserve these qualities in this recent production, in which I play the part of Mira.



A scene from the play. N. Titova as Dunyasha, Igor Ilyinsky as Mira.

## WHAT'S ON?

January 19-22

### THEATRES

Kremlins Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 19—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 20—Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera). 22—Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 19—Puccini, "Tosca" (opera). 20—Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 21—Prokofiev, "The Gambler" (opera). 22—Vardi, "Otello" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 20—Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera). 21—Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera). 22—Kaiser, "Black Bird" (ballet).

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 20—Taktakishvili, "Marius" (opera). 21—Double-bill: Kholimov, "Overcoat", "Carnegie".

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 19—Loewe, "My Fair Lady". 21—Ilyin, "Comrade Zubov". 22—21, "Marius".

### FILMS

Two Lines in Minuscule Handwriting (Leatfilm Studios, USSR, and DEFA, GDR).

A film centering round an investigation into the death of a member of an illegal revolutionary group. Cinema: "Leningrad". (12 V. Ulrich St). Metro: "Book of White Nights" (Riga Film Studio).

A comedy about a woman of advanced years, the owner of a country house. Cinema: "Zvezdnyy" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Metro: Prospekt Vernadskogo.

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Leningradsky Prospekt). 19, 20, 21—Not a Day Passes Without Song—a concert dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Soviet singer Bitya Pechenkin's career. Variety Theatre.

# BUSINESS

## CENTROSOYUZ AND ITS INTERNATIONAL TIES

Representatives for the cooperative organizations of Venezuela, Peru, Syria, Jordan and Morocco will make their first visit to the USSR, for training at the institutions of higher learning of Centrosoyuz, (the Central Union of Consumer Societies of the USSR). Members from cooperative societies from another 30 developing countries will combine with the latter and familiarize themselves with cooperative construction in the USSR. They will be trained both on ten month courses and undergo a full programme designed for a five-year period of training. The students are to study particularly the consumer economy, agricultural and other types of cooperation, as well as book-keeping.

Centrosoyuz maintains friendly business contacts with co-operators in almost 80 developing states. The cooperative organizations of these countries are rendered assistance and aid in the training of national personnel.

Five hundred foreign students, including 250 from the developing countries, are training at the institutions of higher learning of Centrosoyuz.

Centrosoyuz sponsors international seminars on the theory and practice of cooperative construction and sends consultants, lecturers and experts to the developing countries. These countries are supplied with technical books and manuals, various projects, exhibitions of photographs and films.

## NEW PROJECTS IN LAOS



Soviet and Laotian specialists at the construction site at the agricultural repair workshop.

More than 40 new projects are being built in Laos with Soviet assistance. These include a large oil-storage depot near Viadoline, a garage, a hospital containing up-to-date equipment, a state cattle farm, and others. A short while ago, sov-

iet work began on the agricultural repair workshop, 20 kilometres from the Laotian capital. The construction of this workshop will largely solve the problem for the servicing of tractors to the country.

## USSR AND GDR EXTEND COOPERATION

Under the terms of a recent 1982-85 cooperation agreement signed in Moscow, the USSR will supply the GDR with iron-containing raw materials to exchange for advanced mining, beneficiation and transportation technology to be delivered to the related factories.

The volume of exchanges and the structure of iron-containing raw materials were also specified.

## A YEAR MARKED WITH SUCCESS

This past year was very successful for Fexima, Finland, who specialized in trade with the Soviet Union.

A. Apell, a spokeswoman for Fexima's management, said to a TASS correspondent that last year saw a twofold increase in Fexima-Soviet trade.

The range and volume of Soviet imports were also increasing. Joint ventures have new ties in the cooperation that the company has profited for some time.

## SOUVENIRS GO TO BRITAIN

Royal, mixed folk handicrafts in England and a variety of souvenirs and lots of different chess pieces to the Russian Shop in Britain.

All the souvenirs are carved from wood and are styled after Kirghiz motifs. These are Kurnichuk, the hero of Kirghiz legends, a girl playing komuz (Kirghiz national music instrument), a character frequently appearing in folk handicrafts, and a boy riding a donkey. Kirgiz also sent souvenirs to West Germany, where the company of R. Marquardt has been buying Kirghiz chess pieces of the Semele, Kirghizstan, Choro and Bakal types for many years.

## Sierra Leone: BENEFICIAL EXCHANGES

The All-People's Congress taking over power in Sierra Leone in 1980 marked a new stage in its relations with the USSR. In 1979 the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce signed in Moscow an agreement facilitating more diverse and efficient trade. A Soviet trade information centre was opened in Freetown, now playing a leading role in trade, scientific and technical exchanges.

At present the USSR sells Sierra Leone various industrial products, including the UAZ

cross-country vehicles, the Niva and Lada cars and spare parts for them, various building materials and medical products to exchange for traditional Sierra Leonean goods. Trade between the two countries has acquired a stable nature. In 1981 an air service was commenced linking Moscow and Freetown.

Training of national personnel is a priority in Sierra Leone. At present over 600 specialists from Sierra Leone awarded Soviet diplomas are employed in the national economy of their country. Another 400 students are now taking higher courses in the Soviet Union.

## Contacts and contracts

© V/O Avtoexport and Jacques Poch, France, signed a contract for the delivery of 22,500 Lada cars to France in 1982.

© The power projects, built in Afghanistan with Soviet technical assistance, account for more than 50 per cent of the country's energy production. The Soviet Union is also helping Afghanistan conduct geological prospecting for gas and oil. Soviet construction organizations participate in the development of large gas deposits, with an aggregate capacity of 4,100 million cubic m.

## Philately



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 4-kopek postage stamp marking the 75th anniversary of the eminent Soviet scientist Sergei Korolyov, who headed the development of space technology in this country.

Another new 16-kopek stamp is dedicated to the 1,000 years of Kiev, the city which used to be the capital of Ancient Rus.

